

## A Walk through the History of Fort George Island Timucuan Trail State and National Parks

Time Period	National or State Event	Fort George Island Event
	<p>1988 - Congress passes legislation that establishes the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve through the efforts of Florida Congressman Charles E. Bennett.</p> <p>1965 - Congress passes the Voting Rights Act.</p> <p>1964 - Civil Rights Act passed by Congress making racial discrimination illegal.</p>	<p>2003 - Ribault Club reopens, as a Visitor Center, on Fort George Island.</p> <p>1991 - State Park transfers Kingsley Plantation over to National Park Service. Fort George Golf Course closes.</p>
	<p>1939-1945 - World War II.</p> <p>1929-1941 - Great Depression.</p>	<p>1955 - Florida Park Service acquires Kingsley Plantation. Fort George Club (formerly the Army and Navy Club) and Ribault Club are both closed around this time.</p>
	<p>1914-1918 - World War I.</p> <p>1901 - Great Fire of Jacksonville.</p> <p>1898 - Spanish-American War.</p> <p>1880s-1890s - Henry Flagler develops the Florida East Coast Railroad.</p> <p>1868 - Florida readmitted to the Union.</p> <p>1865-1877 - Reconstruction of the South.</p> <p>1865 - End of Civil War. Thirteenth Amendment to</p>	<p>1928 - Ribault Club built on the site of the former Fort George Hotel.</p> <p>1923 - Last private resident, Gertrude Rollins Wilson and husband Millar, leave old plantation house.</p> <p>1923 - Admiral Victor Blue organizes the Army-Navy Club of Fort George Island.</p> <p>1889 - Fort George Hotel burns.</p> <p>1877 - Saint George Episcopal Church established.</p> <p>1875 - Fort George Hotel built.</p> <p>1870 - Anna Kingsley dies in Jacksonville, Florida.</p> <p>1869-1923 - John Rollins and family owns all, and at times only part, of Fort George Island. Under the Rollins family ownership the focus evolves from agriculture to recreation development.</p>

1861-1865 – The Civil War	<p>the Constitution passed banning slavery in the United States. Abraham Lincoln is assassinated.</p> <p>1864 - Battle of Olustee, Florida.</p> <p>1863 - The Emancipation Proclamation, given by President Abraham Lincoln abolishing slavery in the Confederacy, is proclaimed.</p> <p>1861 - Florida secedes from the Union to become the third state to join the Confederacy.</p> <p>1856 - Third Seminole War.</p>	<p>1854-1855 - Charles Thomson owns Fort George Island. He had the tabby house constructed at the south end of the island.</p> <p>1846 - Anna Kingsley returns to Jacksonville, Florida, from Haiti.</p> <p>1843 - Zephaniah Kingsley dies in New York City.</p> <p>1839-1853 - Zephaniah Kingsley's nephew, Kingsley Beatty Gibbs, owns Fort George Island.</p>
1845 – Florida becomes the 27 <sup>th</sup> state in the Union.	<p>1845 - Florida becomes a State.</p> <p>1835-1842 - Second Seminole War.</p>	<p>1837 - Anna Kingsley moves to Haiti and lives at the family's agricultural community called <i>Myorasgo de Koka</i>.</p> <p>1824 - Youngest son of Zephaniah and Anna Kingsley, John Maxwell, born free at Kingsley Plantation.</p> <p>1814-1839 - Fort George plantation is Zephaniah Kingsley's primary residence. The plantation produced Salt Island cotton, sugarcane and provisions.</p>
1821-1845 – United States Territorial Period	<p>1821 - Spanish Governor Jose Coppinger formally transfers control of East Florida to the United States through U.S. Army Colonel Robert Butler in a St. Augustine ceremony.</p> <p>1819 - Adams-Onis Treaty laid the groundwork for eventual transfer of Florida from Spain to a United States territory.</p> <p>1817-1818 - First Seminole War.</p> <p>1817 - Pirates Gregor MacGregor, and later Luis Aury, capture Amelia Island from the Spanish.</p> <p>U.S. Army troops return the island to the Spanish.</p>	<p>1814 - Zephaniah Kingsley and family move to Fort George Island.</p> <p>1804-1814 - John Houstoun McIntosh owns Fort George Island. He operates a Sea Island cotton plantation and becomes a leader of the Patriots Rebellion.</p>
1811-1814 – Patriots Rebellion	<p>1812 - War of 1812</p> <p>1811-1814 - Patriots Rebellion.</p>	

1806 - Zephaniah Kingsley purchases and marries a slave, Anta Majigeen Ndiaye, in Havana, Cuba. Anta was from Senegal, West Africa.  
 1803 - Zephaniah Kingsley immigrates to Spanish Florida.  
 1798 - Plantation house is built by John McQueen's skilled slave craftsmen.  
 1793 - Anta Majigeen was born in Senegal, West Africa.  
 1791-1804 - John McQueen (Don Juan Reyna) owns Fort George Island and establishes it as a Sea Island cotton plantation.

1766 - Naturalists John and William Bartram visit Fort George Island.  
 1765 - Zephaniah Kingsley was born in Bristol, England.  
 1771-1783 - Governor Patrick Tonyn owns Fort George plantation.  
 1765-1771 - Richard Hazard owns Fort George Island. He operates an indigo plantation with labor provided by slaves of African descent.

1736 - James Oglethorpe builds British Fort Saint George on Fort George Island.  
 1702 - San Juan del Puerto destroyed by English forces led by Carolina Governor James Moore.  
 1587 - Spanish mission San Juan del Puerto established on Fort George Island by Fray Francisco Pareja.

1783-1821 – Second Spanish Period

1783 - Second Treaty of Paris returns Florida to Spanish control from the British.

1775-1783 - American Revolution.

1763-1783 – British Period

1763 - The Treaty of Paris makes Florida a British possession, removing it from Spanish control.  
 1756-1783 - The French and Indian War (Seven Years War).  
 1740 - British troops under General James Oglethorpe lay siege to San Agustin (St. Augustine).  
 1738 - Spanish Governor Manuel de Montiano established the free Black settlement of Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose (Ft. Mose) two miles north of San Agustin (St. Augustine).

1702 - English forces from South Carolina led by Governor James Moore burnt San Agustin (St. Augustine).

1586 - English fleet of Sir Francis Drake attacks

and plunders San Agustin.

1565 - French Fort de la Caroline captured by the Spanish under the leadership of Pedro Menendez de Aviles. Menendez established the settlement of San Agustin.

1564 - Rene Laudonnaire builds French Fort de la Caroline.

1562 - Frenchman Jean Ribault establishes contact with the Timucuan culture in Northeast Florida, near the mouth of the St. Johns River, which Ribault named the Riviere de Mai (River of May).

1518 - The Spanish crown authorizes the direct shipment of slaves from Africa to the Americas.

1513 - Juan Ponce de Leon names and claims "La Florida" for Spain.

1492 - Christopher Columbus leads the way for European exploration of the Americas.

1562 - Jean Ribault claims present day Fort George Island for France.

1513-1763 – First Spanish Period

1513 – Juan Ponce de Leon claims Florida for Spain.

6,000 years ago – Relics indicate continuous occupation in this area.